

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 281 994 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
05.02.2003 Bulletin 2003/06

(51) Int Cl.7: **G02B 6/38**

(21) Application number: 01306521.4

(22) Date of filing: 30.07.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Mitchell, Ian**
Ipswich, Suffolk IP6 8HZ (GB)

(74) Representative: **Coker, David Graeme et al**
Agilent Technologies UK Ltd,
Legal Department,
M/S CSC1GM2,
Eskdale Road,
Winnersh Triangle
Wokingham, Berks RG41 5DZ (GB)

(71) Applicant: **Agilent Technologies, Inc. (a Delaware corporation)**
Palo Alto, CA 94303 (US)

(54) Transceiver connector

(57) An optical transceiver module (10) manufactured to industry standard requirements can have an MT-RJ optical connector (12) or an LC (or SG) optical connector (34) (each with differing external dimensions). By fitting a sleeve (16) over the MT-RJ connector

(12), the external dimensions of the sleeve are equal to the external dimensions of the LC (or SG) connector (34). Therefore, both the MT-RJ connector (12) and the LC connector (34) fit through similar size holes (26, 24) in a customer panel (22).

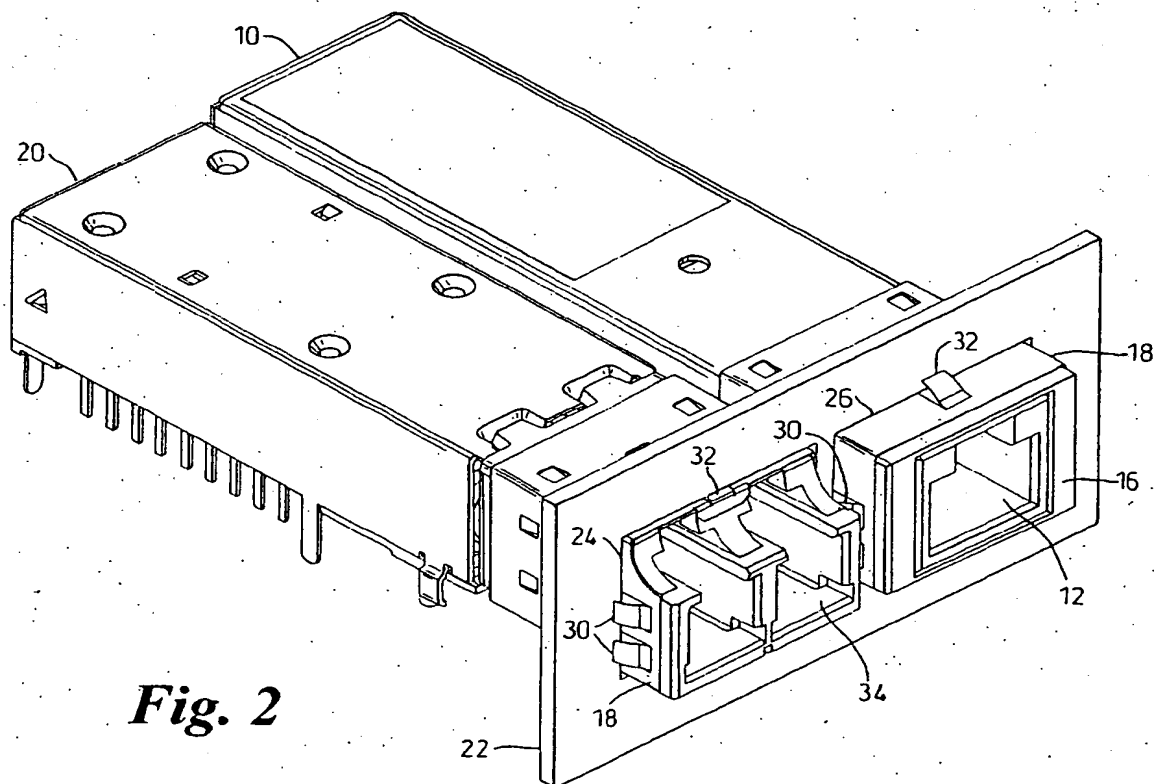


Fig. 2

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EP 1 281 994 A1

Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates, in general, to transceivers and more particularly to optical transceivers, such as those used in telecommunications applications.

Background to the Invention:

[0002] A fibre optic transceiver is used for receiving and transmitting light signals in a high speed optical communications network. The fibre optic transceiver may be used as a signal source and signal detector for various applications as determined by a user.

[0003] However, there are a number of different mechanical interfaces with the optical transceiver which have been used in the past and have become defacto industry standards. These include the MT-RJ, LC and SG interfaces which provide a mechanical interface to the customer panel and an optical interface to the customer's fibre optic cable. The interfaces are used between the optical transceiver and a customer panel and therefore requires that the customer panel have the provision for all three types of interfaces. Although the LC and SG interfaces require the same size and shape openings in the customer panel, the MT-RJ interface requires a different size and shape opening.

[0004] Therefore it is desirable to enable use of different applications requiring different transceiver module mechanical interfaces without the need to provide several separate transceiver modules or a transceiver module with multiple panel openings to accommodate several different application connector interfaces.

Brief Summary of the Invention

[0005] Accordingly, the present invention provides a sleeve for an optical transceiver connector, the sleeve comprising a generally tubular body having internal cross sectional dimensions suitable for close fitting to a first type of optical transceiver connector and external outline similar to a second type of optical transceiver connector, the body being formed of a substantially electrically conductive material.

[0006] Preferably, the first type of optical transceiver connector is an MT-RJ connector, and the second type of optical transceiver connector is an LC connector.

[0007] The substantially electrically conductive material is preferably conductive plastic.

[0008] Alternatively, the substantially electrically conductive material is a metalised plastic material.

[0009] Alternatively, the substantially electrically conductive material is a metal.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0010] An exemplary embodiment of the present in-

vention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which:

FIG.1 is a schematic diagram of an optical transceiver module (in an exploded view) constituting an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG.2 is a schematic diagram of two optical transceiver modules, each having different connectors, but connected through identical openings in a panel using a sleeve according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

[0011] Thus, FIG.1 shows a type of optical transceiver 10 known as a SFF (Small Form Factor) module, the features of which are determined by an industry standard (the SFF Transceiver Multisource Agreement). In particular, the industry standard defines the form of package outline, circuit board layout, pin function (several pins 11 are illustrated in FIG.1) and mechanical interface.

[0012] The SFF Transceiver Multisource Agreement defines three optical connector interface options: MT-RJ, LC and SG. The SFF module 10 of FIG.1 is MT-RJ connector interface specific. The MT-RJ compatible module usually has an MT-RJ EMI (Electro-Magnetic Interference) nose shield 14 fitted over the MT-RJ connector 12. However, in the present embodiment the MT-RJ nose shield 14 is removed from the MT-RJ connector 12. The EMI nose shield 14 functions to mitigate and reduce the effect of electro-magnetic interference on the SFF module 10. This effectively reduces the size of the opening in the customer panel, lowering the radiated emissions, and it also reduces the module's susceptibility to external radiation. An MT-RJ to LC sleeve 16, is then fitted over the MT-RJ connector 12 and an LC EMI nose shield 18 is then fitted over the sleeve 16.

[0013] In use, the sleeve 16 functions to change the MT-RJ connector 12 into an LC (or equally SG) optical connector interface. An LC (or SG) connector requires a larger panel opening than the MT-RJ connector 12. The LC (or SG) EMI nose shield 18 functions in the same way as the MT-RJ EMI nose shield 14, thus ensuring that a similar EMC performance is maintained when the LC (or SG) connector is used.

[0014] The sleeve 16 may be made of a conductive plastic, metalised plastic or metal in order to maintain electrical properties between the MT-RJ connector 12 and the LC (or SG) EMI nose shield 18.

[0015] FIG.2 illustrates two optical transceiver modules 10, 20 each having a different optical connector interface. Where the same element is illustrated in FIG.1 and FIG.2, the same reference numeral is used. The SFF module 10 has the MT-RJ to LC sleeve 16 fitted over the MT-RJ connector 12, and the LC (or SG) EMI nose shield 18 fitted over the MT-RJ to LC sleeve 16. The optical transceiver module 20 includes an LC opti-

cal connector interface 34 and an LC EMI nose shield 18. A customer panel 22 has two rectangular apertures 24, 26 of identical size and shape, through which optical transceiver modules 20, 10 protrude, respectively. A leaf spring 30, 32 on both of the LC nose shields 18 are engaged with the customer panel 22 and stop the modules 20, 10 from moving position relative to apertures 24, 26

[0016] Without sleeve 16 it would be necessary for aperture 26 to be smaller than aperture 24 in order to ensure a close fit between the outer edge of the MT-RJ connector nose shield 14 surrounding the MT-RJ connector 12. In such a scenario, the user would need to know in advance that optical transceiver 10 will be used with applications requiring the MT-RJ connector and that optical transceiver 20 will be used with applications requiring the LC connector. However, it is not always possible for the user to predict future use requirements of the transceivers 20, 10 at the time of installation of the customer panel 22.

[0017] Advantageously, the present invention provides a system which gives the user flexibility to utilise applications requiring any one of the three optical connector interface options MT-RJ, LC and SG with a single size aperture in the panel. Further advantage is obtained because the sleeve of the present invention may be deployed by the user without specialist skills or additional equipment.

[0018] Whilst the invention has been described above in respect of a particular embodiment, it will be appreciated that the present invention is applicable to any transceiver module which is required to be utilised with more than one connector interface type. Furthermore, it will be appreciated that the above description has been given by way of example only and that a person skilled in the art can make modifications and improvements without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A sleeve (16) for an optical transceiver connector (12), the sleeve (16) comprising a generally tubular body having internal cross-sectional dimensions suitable for close fitting to a first type of optical transceiver connector (12) and external outline similar to a second type of optical transceiver connector, the body being formed of a substantially electrically conductive material.
2. A sleeve (16) according to claim 1, wherein the first type of optical transceiver connector (12) is an MT-RJ connector.
3. A sleeve (16) according to either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the second type of optical transceiver connector is an LC connector.
4. A sleeve (16) according to any preceding claim,

wherein the substantially electrically conductive material is conductive plastic.

5. A sleeve (16) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the substantially electrically conductive material is a metalised plastic material.
6. A sleeve (16) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the substantially electrically conductive material is a metal.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

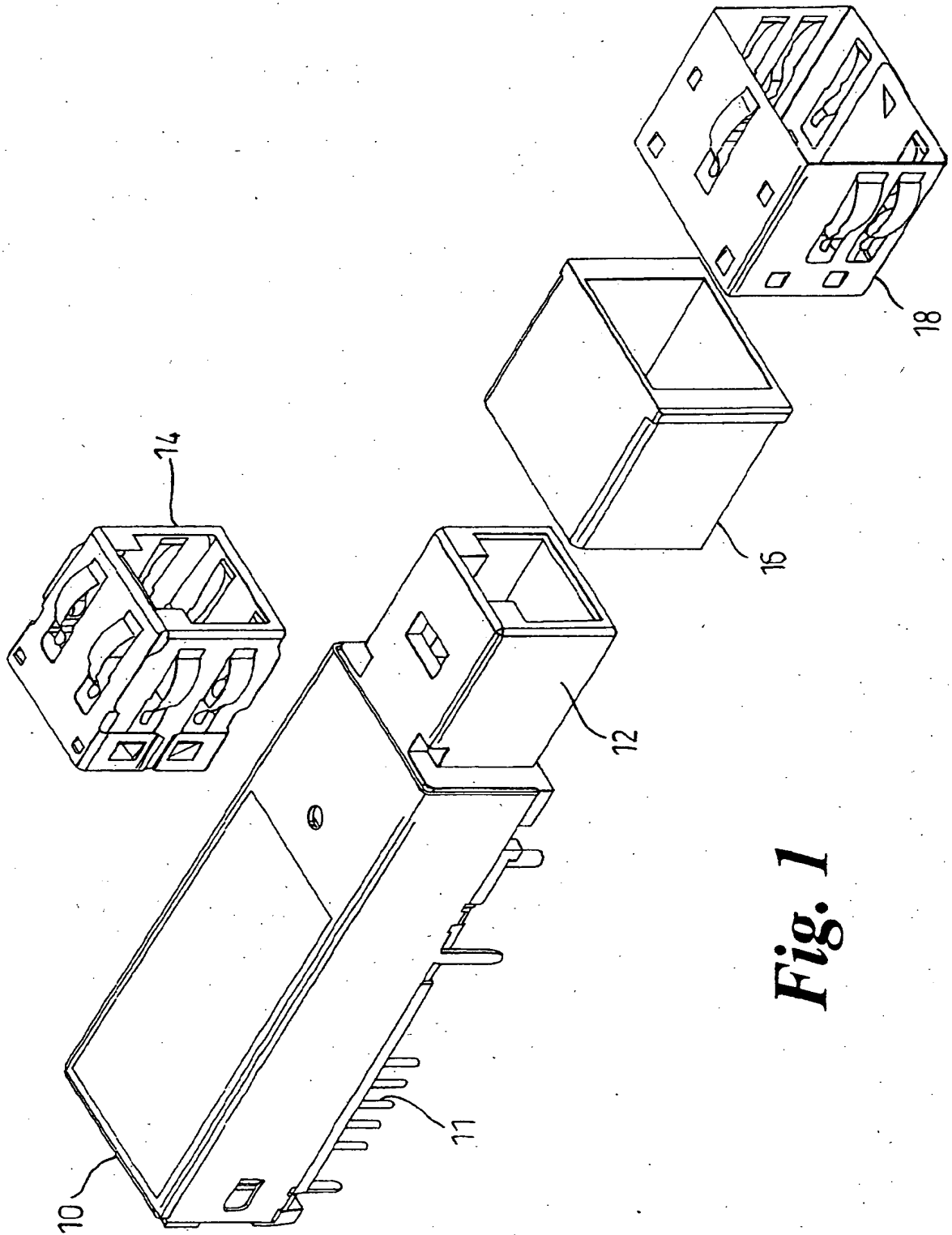


Fig. 1

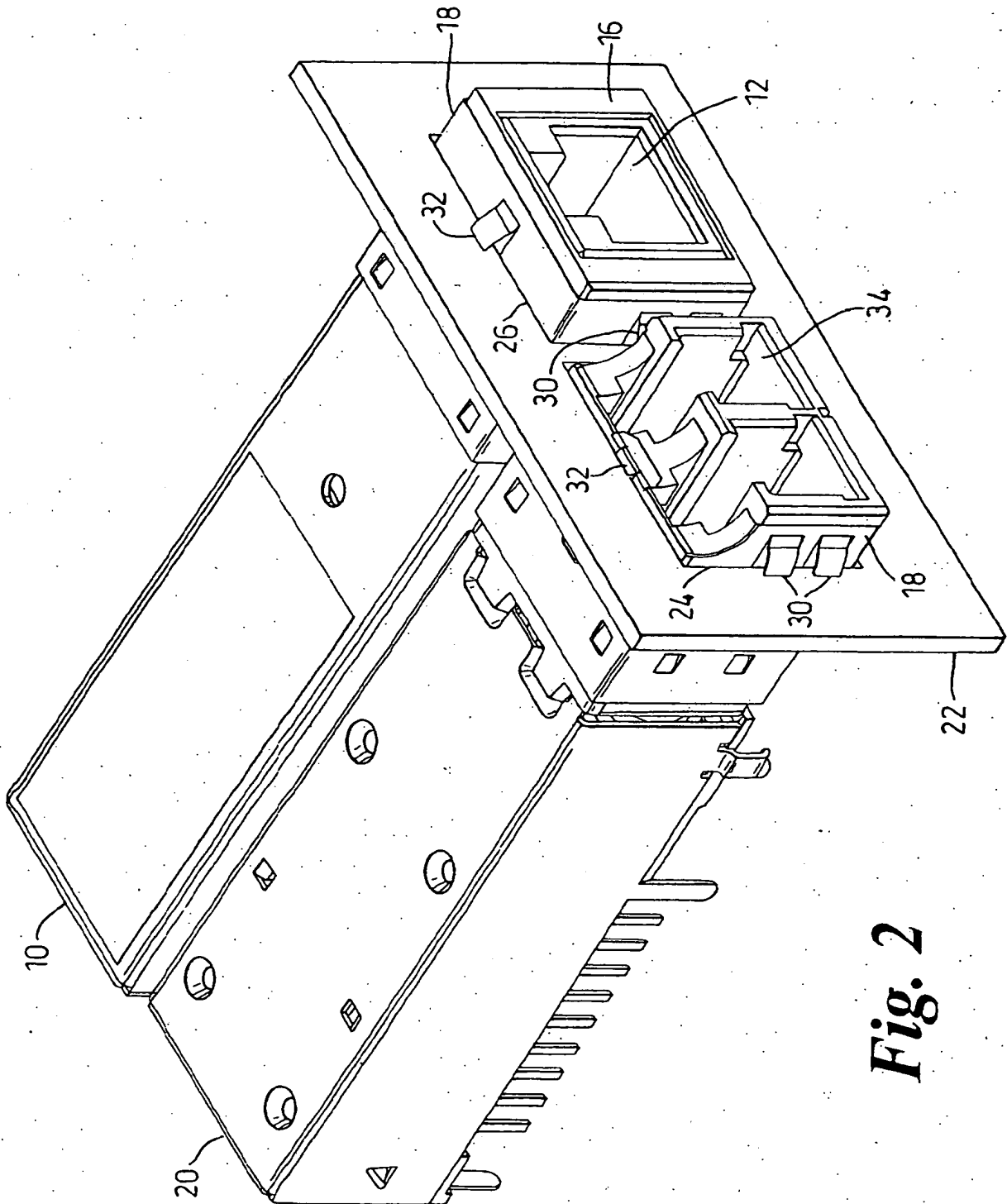


Fig. 2

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 30 6521

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Y	US 5 134 677 A (BERTOGLIO FU EDOARDO GUIDO ET AL) 28 July 1992 (1992-07-28) * abstract; figure 5 * * column 11, line 33-59 *	1,4,5	602B6/38
X	US 4 687 292 A (KRAUSSE PETER) 18 August 1987 (1987-08-18) * abstract; figures 1,6 * * column 2, line 49-56 * * column 4, line 35-52 *	1	
Y	EP 1 079 638 A (CORNING CABLE SYSTEMS) 28 February 2001 (2001-02-28) * abstract; figure 5 * * column 4, line 19-34 *	1,2,4,5	
Y	WO 00 77551 A (STRATOS LIGHTWAVE) 21 December 2000 (2000-12-21) * abstract; figure 1 * * page 7, line 31 - page 8, line 3 * * page 15, line 16-22 *	1,2,4,5	
Y	US 5 593 311 A (LYBRAND BRENT B) 14 January 1997 (1997-01-14) * figure 1 * * column 2, line 62-65 *	1,2,4,5	602B
A	EP 1 041 415 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 4 October 2000 (2000-10-04) * abstract; figure 1 *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 26 September 2001	Examiner Beaven, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EP0 FORM 1503 02 82 (P2A/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 30 6521

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

26-09-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5134677	A	28-07-1992	US 5091990 A	25-02-1992
			AU 650115 B2	09-06-1994
			AU 1441892 A	15-09-1992
			DE 69212464 D1	29-08-1996
			DE 69212464 T2	20-02-1997
			EP 0571553 A1	01-12-1993
			WO 9215030 A1	03-09-1992
US 4687292	A	18-08-1987	AT 55495 T	15-08-1990
			DE 3579048 D1	13-09-1990
			EP 0164531 A1	18-12-1985
			JP 61034506 A	18-02-1986
EP 1079638	A	28-02-2001	BR 0007107 A	17-07-2001
			EP 1079638 A1	28-02-2001
WO 0077551	A	21-12-2000	AU 5482600 A	02-01-2001
			WO 0077551 A1	21-12-2000
US 5593311	A	14-01-1997	CA 2127838 A1	15-01-1995
			DE 69426716 D1	29-03-2001
			DE 69426716 T2	13-06-2001
			EP 0634817 A2	18-01-1995
			ES 2156136 T3	16-06-2001
			IL 110326 A	12-03-1999
			JP 7147171 A	06-06-1995
			SG 64369 A1	27-04-1999
EP 1041415	A	04-10-2000	EP 1041415 A1	04-10-2000
			JP 2000314826 A	14-11-2000

EPO FORM P0453

For more details about this annex, see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)